

EDWARD VII. DIES OF PNEUMONIA; GEORGE V. REIGNS OVER ENGLAND

British Sovereign Expires in Buckingham Palace, London,
From Bronchial Affection After a Short Illness.

ROYAL FAMILY AT DEATHBED

Prince of Wales Succeeds Without Ceremony—"I Have Done My Duty,"
Says Dying King—All England in Mourning—Crowds at Palace
During Day—End Just Before Midnight.



LATE KING EDWARD VII. AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA IN THEIR
CORONATION ROBES.

London.—Edward VII., King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas and Emperor of India, died in Buckingham Palace here of pneumonia a quarter of an hour before midnight, at the age of sixty-eight years, five months and twenty-seven days; his eldest surviving son, George, Prince of Wales, reigns in his place as George V. He was born June 3, 1865. Prince Edward, grandson of the late monarch, a stripling not yet sixteen years old, stands heir apparent to the imperial throne and has assumed the title of Prince of Wales. A bereaved city and empire exist despite the spreading popular conviction that in each passing hour death would claim the beloved sovereign. The Prince succeeded to the crown immediately, according to the laws of the kingdom, without official ceremony. His first official act was to dispatch to the Lord Mayor the announcement of his father's death, in pursuance of custom. His telegram read:

"I am deeply grieved to inform you that my beloved father, the King, passed away peacefully at 11.45 to-night."

GEORGE.

The physicians soon afterward issued their official bulletin, which was as follows:

11.50 p. m.—His Majesty the King breathed his last at 11.45 to-night, in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria and Princess Louise, the Duchess of Argyll.

LAKING, REID, POWELL, DAWSON.

Short, Terrifying Illness.

The late King's illness in its final stages progressed with terrifying rapidity. It was only at 3.30 p. m. that he was prevailed upon to allow himself to be laid in bed. Since morning he had been reclining in an invalid chair. At 3.30, however, he had a violent attack of coughing, which so exhausted him that he held out no longer against the wishes of his physicians.

He still retained full consciousness, and between that hour and 5 o'clock asked for news about his horse Witch of the Air, which was running at Kempton Park. His Majesty was told that the horse had won.

Not long afterward it became apparent that the patient was rapidly growing worse. All five physicians who had been called into consultation were in attendance, and soon after their public announcement that his condition was critical the King began to show signs of approaching dissolution.

Late in the afternoon in one of his last wakeful intervals, the dying King said:

"Well, it is all over, but I think I have done my duty."

For some hours prior to his death the King had been comatose. The scene in Buckingham Palace throughout the day was extremely sad. Not only members of the royal family and court officials, but the servants were weeping bitterly when it became definitely known that their royal master could not long survive.

It is said the last words of His Majesty were addressed at 5 o'clock to Sir Edward Laking, his body physician, to whom he said:

"I know this is the end; tell the Queen."

The dramatic end came just before the stroke of midnight. It was known that His Majesty had been constantly sinking, and recourse had been taken to oxygen throughout the evening by the physicians in a desperate effort to prolong life, but, not prepared to understand the seriousness of the King's illness, an imperial people found it difficult to believe that death could vanquish in such a brief time.

By the administration of oxygen a further rally was brought about, but from 6 o'clock upward the King lapsed into unconsciousness, the efforts of the doctors being directed entirely to minimizing the pain of the successive attacks of choking.

His death is said to have been due not to any growth in the throat, but to pressure on the lungs caused by inflammation of the bronchial tubes, from which, owing to the extreme shortness of the King's neck, it was impossible to afford him any relief throughout his illness. To the end he was not in bed, but in a half-sitting and half-reclining position on an invalid couch.

Greets Prince as King.

When the end came, in addition to the royal family and the doctors, Home Secretary Winston Churchill was present, and to him fell the duty of kneeling to the Prince of Wales and first greeting him as King.

The royal family immediately withdrew from the death chamber, Dowager Queen Alexandra being led away by the new King and Queen, who shortly afterward returned to Marlborough House.

The End is Announced.

Just at the stroke of midnight the crowds massed at the palace gate saw a carriage drive swiftly out and caught a glimpse of the Prince and



EDWARD, NEW PRINCE OF WALES, AND HEIR TO THE THRONE.

Princess of Wales—the former then the reigning King—within, haggard and grief stricken.

A few minutes later one of the Court officials left the palace.

"Is the last news about the King's condition being critical true?" asked one in the throng.

"The King, sir," was the quiet reply, "is dead."

Yet in the silence of the night, though stricken beyond belief, the hundreds stood mute about the palace gates, loyal and sympathetic in their sorrow.

The actual illness from which the King suffered was an asthmatic cardiac affection.

The King died as he had lived—in harness. He refused to stay in bed on Friday morning, but got up, and even transacted business as usual, with Lord Knollys, his private secretary.

He faced his illness, the Times says, with courage and determination, and except during his attacks of coughing and choking conversed as usual. He had a bad paroxysm of coughing in the forenoon, and in the afternoon such paroxysms recurred, until in the evening the attacks took the form rather of a failure of breath and he became comatose, but throughout he remained up.

Outside the palace early in the afternoon long strings of motor cars and carriages had begun to fill the courtyard of the entrance in Buckingham Palace Road. The streams continued without intermission until 6 o'clock. All the well-known people in London were leaving calls and making inquiries—politicians, Ambassadors, dignitaries of the church, great leaders, men of note in the world of sport, writers, painters, one or two actors, even—every class was represented in the line which advanced slowly to the door and then drove away with saddened faces looking out upon the people gathered round the gates.

Prince of Wales in Palace.

All this time the Prince and Princess of Wales were in the palace. They had driven thither from Marlborough House at 10.30 and remained in the room next to that in which the dying King lay. Here Queen Alexandra and the Princess Victoria also spent the day. The King was very glad he was able to command once more the services of the sister who had nursed him during his recovery from the operation in 1901, and several times sent out word to his family that he was as comfortable as he could expect to be. The Queen watched over His Majesty with the utmost devotion.

Queen at His Bedside.

The Queen was not content to leave the care of the King in the skilled hands of those who surrounded him, though Sir Francis Laking and Sir James Reid had for years carefully studied His Majesty's physique. Sitting for hours by his bedside, Her Majesty did not relax her loving vigilance.

Notable Achievements of the Late King.

During his nine-year reign King Edward's efforts were especially devoted to furthering the cause of peace. It was mainly through his influence that the Anglo-French-Russian Triple Entente became an accomplished fact.

As a direct result of this pact a European war was prevented when France and Germany clashed on the Moroccan question in 1905.

The Balkan crisis of 1908, which threatened a general European conflagration, was solved without war.

Other results of King Edward's peace campaign were: The Anglo-French and Anglo-German Arbitration treaties of 1903, followed by more than a score of similar treaties between other Powers.

Giant strides in the movement for the limitation of naval and military armament. Even Germany, following an interview between King Edward and the Kaiser at Cronberg in 1908, showed a decided change in this respect.

The salient dates in the life of the late monarch are:

1841, November 9—Born at Buckingham Palace.

1860—Visit to the United States and Canada.

1863, March 10—Marriage to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, at Windsor.

1865, June 3—Prince George, Duke of York, subsequently Prince of Wales and now King, born.

1875—Visit to India.

1896—Won the Derby with Persimmon.

1901, January 22—Succeeded to the throne.

1902, June 24—Operated upon for perityphlitis and thought to be dying.

1902, August 9—Crowned King of England and Emperor of India.

1910, May 6—Died at Buckingham Palace.

KILLS TWO, INJURES NINE.

Runaway Freight Car Dashes Down Steep Grade Into Passenger Trolley.

Springfield, Ohio.—Two men were killed and nine persons severely injured in a wreck on the Ohio Electric Railroad, near Urbana, W. H. Ferguson, a motorman, and M. N. Koark, of this city, were killed when a trailing freight car broke away from a trolley express car and plunged down a steep grade into a passenger car. The injured include two women.

Roosevelt at Copenhagen.

Theodore Roosevelt and his party were guests at dinner of Crown Prince Christian, acting as the representative of King Frederick at Copenhagen, Denmark.

Doctor a Victim of Science.

Dr. Howard T. Ricketts, a professor in the University of Chicago, died at Mexico City from spinal meningitis, which developed as he was recovering from an attack of typhus. He contracted typhus while studying the disease, which is peculiar to Mexico.

Foreign Poultry in Market.

Several large consignments of dressed poultry arrived in New York City from Liverpool. They included 984 cases of chickens, thirty-five of squabs and 951 of ducks.

illness. She watched the doctors at their work, and they also never left the sickroom, except for briefest intervals. The Princess of Wales is a very able nurse, and she also rendered some assistance in the sick-chamber. The Duchess of Albany was another member of the royal family who came to see His Majesty, and when she left she was weeping bitterly.

A Despairing City.

London, with King Edward lying dead, is a despairing city. All the West End theatres were practically empty that evening. Even the physiognomy of the streets showed a sad change. Thoroughfares which are normally scenes of life, bustle and gaiety resembled the streets of a city through which the shadow of death had stalked. Pedestrians were rare. Cabs and taxis passed at intervals instead of in a ceaseless file, and motor buses rumbled past empty or nearly empty of passengers.

In the eyes of the English Constitution the King never dies. The death of one monarch is technically termed the demise of the Crown, and is mechanically followed by the accession of his successor. Thus, when King Edward had drawn his last breath in the presence of his family, among whom was, of course, his eldest surviving son, the Prince of Wales, England at that moment came into possession of a new King. No formal notification was necessary, but it may be assumed that the new monarch's subjects present at King Edward's death paid homage to King George V. What will this reign bring forth?

Friends Admit Nation's Crisis Hastened the King's Death.

The sudden death of King Edward has staggered the English nation. Only ten days ago he returned from a pleasure trip to Biarritz, and only recently he was conducting the business of State and giving audiences.

That the King's end was hastened by worry over the unprecedented political conditions confronting England is sadly admitted by his friends.

Several important and long planned official events must be abandoned as the result of the death of the monarch who had ruled Britain so popularly for nine years. Among those will be the abandonment of the principal functions of ex-President Roosevelt's tour, as far as England is concerned.

The King's death leaves the empire in a grave political situation. It is believed that the struggle between the Lords and the Commons will be temporarily abandoned.

Messages of grief and sympathy have been received from all British dominions and from foreign nations which have heard the news of England's loss.

MINE DEAD NUMBER 195.

Experts Are Certain That Every Man in the Workings Perished.

Palos, Ala.—There were 195 men—45 white and 150 negroes—in Mine No. 3 when an explosion occurred. Experts said it was impossible that any would survive.

Fifteen bodies were recovered. The work was interrupted at intervals by black smoke driving the rescuers back.

Among the victims are many survivors of the recent disaster in the Mulger mine, who had come here to work.

AUTO TIRE EXPLODES—3 KILLED

Macon Fire Engine Going at Terrific Speed When Accident Occurs.

Macon, Ga.—Three firemen were killed here and three others were injured when the tire on an automobile engine exploded on the way to a fire.

The dead are: Lee Roberts, C. A. McCreary and J. E. Buffington.

The engine was going at a terrific rate of speed when the accident occurred.

HISTORY KING EDWARD SKETCH KING GEORGE.

KING EDWARD VII.

King of the united kingdom of all the British dominions beyond the seas, emperor of India.

Born in Buckingham palace, London, Nov. 9, 1841.

Second child and eldest son of Queen Victoria and Prince Consort Albert.

At 7 weeks old he was created prince of Wales.

As heir apparent to the throne he succeeded to the title of duke of Cornwall and its rich emoluments.

As heir to the crown of Scotland, he became great steward of Scotland, duke of Rothesay, earl of Carrick, baron of Renfrew, and lord of the isles.

In 1849 he was created earl of Dublin.

He was also duke of Saxony, colonel of the Tenth Hussars, colonel-in-chief of the Rifle Brigade, and field marshal both in the British and German armies.

He was educated by private tutors and at Edinburgh university, Oxford and Cambridge.

In 1860 he made a tour of the United States and Canada.

In 1862 he made a trip to the Orient.

Began public life in January, 1863, as a member of the house of lords.

He was married March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra, oldest daughter of King Christian of Denmark.

The had six children.

In 1872 he narrowly escaped death as a result of a typhoid fever attack.

Elected grand master of the Free Masons in 1874.

He made an extended tour through the Indian empire in 1875-1876.

He succeeded Queen Victoria Jan. 22, 1901; crowned Aug. 9, 1902.

The civil list of the king was fixed in 1901 at \$2,284,200 a year.

Was the most traveled monarch of Europe.

Edward VII was one of the greatest royal diplomats the world has ever known, a force for peace and justice.

His death at a crisis in the history of England removes a wise and beneficent ruler, who by tact and discretion ever advanced the interests of his own country and promoted harmony in the concert of nations.

Naturally of a quick, impulsive and energetic disposition, a man of action, who for nearly four decades was obliged to hold his powers in restraint, he became not the "Merry Monarch" the wisecracks believed he would be, but a wise, tactful and able king. He came of an earnest and practical race, which, although it wore the insignia of royalty, was democratic at heart.

Because of the long reign of the illustrious Queen Victoria, he was, with the exception of William IV, the oldest monarch who ascended the English throne since Egbert assumed that dignity nearly 1200 years ago.

In honor of his father and maternal grandfather, the royal infant was christened Albert Edward. He was always known by both names while prince of Wales, and was called "Bertie" in the family circle. As king he chose to adopt a good old English name and rule, as Edward VII.

His German father and mother believed that children, no matter to what rank they were to attain in later years, should be reared to understand that the accident of birth should be no source of pride. Instead of a long string of names he was christened simply Albert, after his father, and Edward for his grandfather, the Duke of Kent. The Prince Consort, in drawing up directions for the guidance of the teachers of his boy, closed with these words: "Your great aim shall be to build up a noble and princely character, in intelligent sympathy with the best movements of the age."

He was 19 years old when he made a trip to Canada and the United States. He readily brought himself into line with the spirit of the new world. He had the tact to set aside exclusiveness and ceremony of court life and to mingle freely with the people. His unaffected manner and good fellowship won for him thousands of friends.

In 1863 as prince of Wales, he formally entered public life as a member of the house of lords. It was, too, the year of his marriage. The bride was Princess Alexandra

Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, oldest daughter of the late King Christian of Denmark. Six children were born, two of whom have died.

Military operations during his reign were limited to the expedition against Tibet and fighting with natives in South Africa and on the frontier of India. Otherwise England has been at peace with the world.

In the field of world politics his influence was steadily east on the side of peace. He held the nation in check during the storm of public

FACTS ABOUT THE NEW KING.

George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of Cornwall and York. Born at Marlborough House, London, June 3, 1865.

Educated at home. Joined the training ship Britannia as naval cadet, October, 1877.

Made a tour of the world as midshipman on H. M. S. Bacchante, 1880.

Confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1882.

Appointed midshipman on H. M. S. Canada, 1883.

Passed as sub-lieutenant, obtaining a first-class seaman's ship, 1884.

Promoted to the rank of lieutenant, 1885.

Served on the Duke of Edinburgh, Mediterranean Sea, 1887.

Under of H. M. S. Admiral Watson, visited Canada, 1890.

Heir Presumptive on the death of the Duke of Clarence, January 14, 1892.

Created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, May 24, 1892.

Married at the Chapel Royal, St. James', the Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, only daughter of the late Princess Mary of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck, July 6, 1893.

Made Commander of H. M. S. Crescent, June 8, 1893.

Promoted Rear-Admiral and Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Marine Forces, January 1, 1901.

Became ipso facto Duke of Cornwall on the death of Queen Victoria, January 22, 1901.

Also inherited the titles of Prince and High Steward of Scotland, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew and Lord of the Isles, January 22, 1901.

KING GEORGE V.

sentiment that followed the action of the Russian fleet in firing on the fishermen in the English channel. It was through his diplomacy that friendly relations were established with France and were maintained with all the other nations of the world.

The New King.

During the last trip abroad made by his father, King George, then prince of Wales, had to take on his shoulders some of the kingly duties. The result startled England.

The new king previously had been best known for the things he didn't do. Even the most loyal supporters of the royal family did not take him seriously. Good-hearted, quiet, reserved, unenergetic, perhaps a little negative—this was the general estimate.

But when Prince George took the tiller, he forced his critics to admit they had underestimated him. He showed evidences of careful study of European and colonial conditions, he was widely read on every subject. He made speeches that were clear, straight-forward, illuminating and forceful. He showed himself one of the best informed men in England on naval affairs.

Previously an extraordinary ignorance prevailed, even in England, about the future ruler. He wasn't the striking, showy personality that his father was. He didn't set styles for the world. He was not a gallant. He avoided the limelight.

The marriage of Prince George and the princess was at the wish of Queen Victoria.

The new King of England was known as the sailor prince. He went to sea while still a young boy, and has gone through every grade of the navy's service. He has cruised around the world and made a long trip in visiting all the British colonies in 1901.

Queen May, whose full name is Victoria Mary, was destined for a throne from her birth. She was born in the royal palace of Kensington on May 26, 1867.

Prince Eddie, now prince of Wales, is 14 now, and is studying at the Royal Naval college, Osborne, Isle of Wight. He goes through the same studies as the rest of the pupils, works in the shops and the foundry, and likes it. With a strong inherited taste for the navy, he will probably go into the army, and is already enrolled in the ranks of the famous Gordon Highlanders.